THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1877 WILL HAMPTON BE SUSTAINED?

This is the question pervading the minds of the people of South Carolina at the present moment, and every item of intelligence is eagerly sought to obtain a satisfactory enswer. The unexpected result of the Presidential scramble, after months of weariness and impatience, has caused a feverish anxiety to pervade all the threshold of his administration, and classes in regard to the solution of the the issue cannot be avoided. We do not troubles in this State. Impressed with expect him to prolong the military interthe belief that the main dependence of Covernor Hampton was in the support has brought disgrace upon the adminisand adherence of the people to his right- tration of his predecessor. But this ful claims as the Chief Magistrate, the tax-paying element has nobly responded and a non-committal attitude cannot be to the request made for a voluntary contribution on account of taxes, presenting an examble quite unparalleled in the history of ordinary governments, and the official exhibit made to-day shows incontestibly that the monetary interests of the State are firmly united in support of fraud" a long time. We will guarantee the Hampton administration. It is that Judge Mackey does not allow the nearly three months since Governor Hampton was inaugurated, and constant, unremitting efforts have been made to secure a decision of the questions involved from the Supreme Court. That tribunal of last resort has broken down from various causes, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate in this connection, and although one of its members has striven earnestly to uphold and maintain its dignity, power and influence, the fastenings are unmoored, and no longer will its present organization command respect or inspire the slightest confidence. It matters not whether any future decisions may be made by this tribunal, affecting the grave questions taken before it, in every concer. ble form, during these weary months of doubt and uncertainty. The patient waiting of the people has been rewarded with dilatoriness, imbecility and vexatious procrastination .-Their conservatism has been imposed upon, and the time is at hand when resolute determination should be manifested in making plain to those concerned that we will never yield one iota of the victory fairly won at the polis last fall. The person who most needs to be convinced of this determination is the usurper, Ex-Governor Chamberisin, who is yet ensconced in the State House surrounded by a legion of negro constabulary, and supported by a cordon of Federal bayonets. He has been often reminded that the people of South Carolina will never conse, t to an acknowledgment of his authority in the future, and a vastly duller intellect than Chamberlain's ought to recognize the stern logic conveyed by the emphatic denial of supplies for the support of his pretended government. He cannot labor under the delusion that aught can possibly occur which will secure to him the unrestrained exercise of official power in this State. No force exists in all the wide range of human expedients which can make him ruler over this people, without producing anarchy, distruction and endless confusion. Security to life and property would be swept away as in a breath when such a result was attained, and if Chamberlain really believes what he has recently uttered, that "all our interests demand repose, peace, security and cencord," then it is befitting that he resign all pretensions to the high office degraded by him in the past, for none of these desirable results will ever accree to the citizens of thority. He certainly does not imagine for a moment that any power on earth can reinstate him with the white citizens, and he is stupld beyond endurance unless he can perceive by this time that a large portion of the colored population are firmly linked together in support of the Hampton Government. We do not believe that Chamberlain entertains an honest conviction that his claims will ever be recognized, or that he has any expectation of resuming the authority of Governor, and none of his recent utterances-not even the elaborate "opinion" of Judge Wright-conv y the faintest idea that he claims to have been elected over Gevernor Hampton. His

position seems to indicate a desire to get back on his title derived by the election of 1874. Tille President Hayes will be expected to deal promptly with the practical question, whether or not the local governments of the Southern States are to depend upon his will and pleasure. Judging from his inaugural address, we may not anticipate any interference by him with the existing state of affal . in South Carolina, so far as the dual governments are concerned. His administration must take cognizance of the fact, however, that United States troops are employed in sustaining the slender thread of official authority represented by Mr. Chamberlain, and it must be sanctioned or repudiated by his direction. The removal of troops from the capitol building will virtually end the difficulties in this State, and we are sanguino that the necessary orders will speedily follow an examination into the facts by the President. Upon a refusal or neglect to remove this military interference with local affairs, we think Gov. Mempton should issue a proclamation swaln's the forced occupation of the State Flonse, sharply defining the issues be-tween himself and Chemberlain, and commanding the dispersion of all pre-tended authority within thirty days. Buch action would resound throughout the country, and operate to awaken President Hayen to a sense of due regard for the maintenance of local self-government, which is extelled so highly in his ina. gural address. As commander-in-chier of the militia, the Governor can compel abedience to his proclamation, and avoiding conflict with the troops, the chief conspirators against his authority can be arrested without the alightest disturbance of the public peace, a Chamberlain, Gleaves, E. W. M. Mackey, Elliott, Dunn, Cardoza and the rest of the conapirators will quickly be drawn into the aneshes of the law or find safety in an unglerious flight.

... Mr. John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, has been elected by the Literary Societies of the Lathera College, at Walhalls, to deliver the antiversity address before them in the coming June. Mr. Sheppard has accepted the invitation.

HAYES' INAUGURAL.

The full text of President Hayes' inaugural address appears in this isssue. We are not disappointed with its utterinces, which are confined to meneral remarks upon the political condition of the country. His lengthy refrain upon the ecessity for local self-government in the Southern States does not foreshadow any definite policy, and we must wait ugtil some decided action is taken by President Hayes upon specific measures before we can fairly estimate his intentions. The situation in Louisiana and South Carolina confronts him squarely at ference with local governments, which vicinity of mill ponds and other obstrucquestion must be solved at an early day, maintained many weeks.

Judge Mackey went to Washingto: last week to witness the inauguration of his especial friend Hayes. So did Judge Carpenter, who has known "Rootheropportunity to escape him, by reminding Mr. Hayes that he promised to recognize Governor Hampton in that famous interview! It is difficult to predict the conduct of Judge Carpenter, who seems to prefer fence-riding in these anomalous

The Orangeburg News and Times makes n humble apology to the late Governor of South Carolina as follows: "We made one mistake in our editorial of last week. Chamberlain is not a scapegoat from a house of correction North, as stated. Had he ever been there it is claimed that he would not have been the consummate black-guard, liar and thief that he is." This ought to be considered a sufficient retraction, and remove any unkind feelings which may have existed between the parties in the past.

Judge Willard's Opinion.

Supreme Court—Ex parte Tilda Ste-phens, alias Tilda Norris—Opinion by

Willard, A. J.

A final order was made in this case on the 27th day of February last past, with the concurrence of Associate Justice the concurrence of Associate Justice Wright, at a conference of the court on that day, from which the Chief Justice was absent by reason of severe illness. The order in question terminated the present proceedings by habeas corpus by discharging the prisoner. At the request of Associate Justice Wright, I suspended the filing of the order until Saturday of this week. On Thursday an opinion was placed in my hand by the Clerk of the Court, purporting to be the opinion of Judge Wright, although not endorsed with his signature in the customary manner. This opinion was accompanied by ner. This opinion was accompanied by a memorandum having the signature of Judge Wright, purporting to be a revoca-tion of the previous order in which he had concurred.

had concurred.

Without receiving any subsequent communication from Judge Wright, I attended the Court on Friday, the 2d day of March, pursuant to adjournment.

It was my intention to express orally at that time the results to which I had at that time the results to which I had arrived as to the questions involved in the case, but in consequence of the absence of Judge Wright, the court was necessarily adjourned, and no opportunity afforded for such statement. I deem it important, in view of the important questions involved, deeply affecting the interest and feelings of the people of the State, and in view of the anomalous and unprecedented character of the recent edented character of the recent proceedings taking place before a court of last resort, to put on record a brief statement of the results arrived et by myself, intending to place them in the form of a formal opinion at the earliest

1. That, according to the returns of the managers of election in the several counties, made in duplicate, and one copy thereof transmitted, sealed, to the Secretary of State, and the other filed in the office of the respective clerks of the courts of the several counties, Wade Hampton received the highest number of votes for the office of Governor of this State at the election held on the 7th day of Novamber last.

State at the election held on the 7th day of November last.

That such being the fact, he became Governor of this State by the direct declaration of the constitution, contained in the following words: "The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor;" there having been no contest of the votes for Governor, recognized by a convergent resolution of the two test of the votes for Governor, recognized by a concurrent resolution of the two houses of the General Assembly, as prescribed by law, under the authority of the constitution, contained in these words: "Contested elections, for Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law." (Art. 3, sec. 5.)

That inasmuch as no contest existed under the constitution, and no two persons had equally the highest number of otes, the General Assembly had no function to perform, except to establish by law a day on which he should be installed; that day being required by the constitution to be during the first session of the Legislature.

of the Legislature.

That the only object of the opening and publication of the returns was, in such a case, notice of the facts disclosed by the returns.

I also conclude that the provision de-

I also conclude that the provision declaring the person receiving the highest number of votes, according to the returns communicated to the Secretary of State, and filed with the clerks of the courts, is independent of that preceding it, prescribing the duties of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as it regards opening and publishing the returns in the presence of the houses; so that if the latter is unperformed the former is entitled to full force and effect.

2. I conclude that the acceptance by Mr. Chamberlain of the declaration of an unauthorized body to the effect that he was elected Governor, and taking the oath of affir the thereunder was an unlawful usurpation of the office of Governor, inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution in reference to the right to hold ever until his successor is elected, and duly qualified, and does not present a case for holding over within the contemplation and intent of the constitution.

8. I conclude that Mr. Chamberlain is

tion.

8. I conclude that Mr. Chamberlain is uet capable of being duly recognized as le facto Governor, as he is without the recognition or co-operation of the popular branch of the tieneral Assembly, and by reason thereof incapable in point of fact to execute the functions of Gov-

fact to execute the functions of Governor.

4. I held that no executive, legislative or judicisa act is requisite to fulfil any condition, or remove any obstruction, impeding the full execution of the purpose and intent of the clause of the constitution declaring the person receiving the highest number of votes to be Governor, and that Wade Hampton is entitled to claim the efficacy of that clause of the constitution, and in virtue themeof is Governor of the State of South Carolina, and als pardon duly sened is extitled to be respected.

A. J. WILLARD Precluing Justice.

— Died, & Pickens County near Easley's Station on 155 heat, Elliah Griffin, aged seventy seven years.

THE DRAINAGE LAW.

MESSES, EDITORS: The recent law uit at Anderson between the County Commissioners as plaintiffs and other citizens as defendants, involving the detalk of ead law, induces me to make some comments on the spirit and purposes of said law, and especially as to assments for expenses incurred in removing natural or artificial obstructions in our streams.

The people, and especially the health officers of our County, should bear in mind, that the great cause which lead to the passage of said law was the general sickness which prevailed a few years ago in many neighborhoods of our County by reason of the malaria generated in the tions in many of our streams by reason of the sobbed and unhealthy condition of bottom lands caused mainly by said obstructions. Many portions of our County had become such great sufferers, in a sanitary point of view, by reason of such condition of things, that it became a matter of general concern and a public necessity that something should be done to relieve our citizens if anything were possible. Hence the passage of the Irainage law-first, for Anderson County alone, and afterwards adopted by other counties also. But for the general sickness prevailing at the time, the passage of such a law, though demanded in an agricultural point of view, would have been deferred for many years. Taking this view of the origin and

raain purpose of the law, to-wit: the restoration of the general health of the County, permit me to suggest that our excellent County Commissioners, in the past, have never fully appreciated their responsibility as health officers in the administration of the law. They have heretofore saddled all the burdens of said law, not only the ditching of their own land, but the expense of the removal of said natural or artificial obstruction, towit: mill-dams or shoals, upon the owners of the bottom lands lying above said obstructions. Is there any justice in such a construction of the law? Shall the owners of said lands be held responsible for the general health of the whole community, and be forced to provide the means, out of their own pockets, for all the expenses of the drainage of said lands, when the County Commissioners themselves, as health officers of the County, have adjudged such drainage necessary to restore and rescue the impaired health of the whole community. The bare statement of the case exhibits its unfairness. As the whole County is more or less interested in the drainage of said lands as a health preserver, and as the whole community is to be benefitted by the removal of this fruitful source of sickness, then the County is bound, in justice, to assist the land-holders in said expensive undertakings. And, indeed, the third section of the bill evidently contemplated such assistance when it provided that the Commissioners at their discretion could transfer a portion of the expense to the County. And right here, in just such cases as the removal of dams or the blasting of shoals, which, in many instances, involves an expense which the land-holders, unaided, can ill afford to bear, is where, in my judgment, the public assistance should be rendered. The landsholders are entirely willing to ditch their own lands at their own expense, but when, in addition to this heavy outlay, they are also to pay heavy assessments for the removal of such obstructions, as I have enumerated, it is not only unfair, but it is absolutely ruinous, in a financial point of view, to any community of the important questions which important questions which important questions which important questions which import financial point of view, to any community that are thus taxed. Taking the law as it stands en the statute book, I lay down this proposition as incontrovertible, that the drainage of bottom lands had become a pablic necessity, demanded by the highest come 'ration for the public health, and sustained too by the judgment of the best medical skill in the County, and, as a necessary consequence, if the public were to be benefitted as well as the indvidual land-owners, it was evidently the intention of said drainage law that all the parties benefitted should bear a just proportion of the expense, leaving it to the judgment of the health officers to determine what that proportion should

ultime and the let, and present the facts, leaving the public to draw its own inference. On the 27th he entered the consultation room of the Supreme Court shortly before the time fixed for the opening of the court. In response to Justice Willard's request to vote upon the decision, Wright positively refused to do so: He stated to Justice Willard that he fully concurred in his opinions and views; but that his life would be in danger if he united in a decision that Hampton was Governor. He stated that pressure came upon him from people of his own race, saying that large numbers of them—of all conditions and bod: sexes—had been, and constantly continued, calling upon him.

until evening. Justice Wright immediately walked down the street, straight towards Governor Hampton's office, and as soon as he could rid himself of two negroes who accompanied him, supposinto the executive apartments through the hack way. Below introduced to the state way. Below introduced to the ernor Haw pton, he opened the coarrestion with the declaration that if he followed the law he could say a coast that he was Governor, and that he thought his election would be the best thing for he race; but that it would be at the sacrifice of he life of the life. file of his life to render such a decision and remain in the State.

and remain in the State.

The Governor suther made light of the idea of Wright's life being in danger, and told him that as far as that was concerned he would guarantee him, protection; adding, that when he was forced to leave the State, he Governor Hampton, would leave also. Wright then said that he thought it safest for him to leave for a while at least after rendering such a ce-cision. The Governor said there was no objection to his doing that if he wished

Wright, then after a somewhat awk-ward pause, said he had no money to get out of the State. Whereupon the Gov-ernor reminded him that he had promised to pay the judges' salaries that had be-come due since his inauguration, and come due since his inauguration, and that consequently there was two months' pay due him which he could get if he wanted. Wright then said that he desired to send Governor Hampton a copy of the paper which charged that he (Wright) had sold his decision to the Democrats for \$100,060. The Governor replied that that was easily proved to be false, and that he need not worry himself about it.

The Governor added that he had been informed that several Senators could be pur-chased to declare in his favor and remove all difficulties in this way, and that he had replied that those Senators might go to the devil; that he had been elected as

to the devil; that he had been elooted as a reform candidate, and intended to have nothing to do with any bribery.

Wright then withdrew, first calling by Comptroller Hagood's office and drawing his two months' pay. He slipped out the side way to avoid a mob of regroes congregated in the streets in front of the executive observed. cutive chamber.

Unsolicited on Governor Hampton's

part, he returned to the consultation room of the court, and immediately signed the of the court, and immediately signed the order, first begging that it be not made public until he had time to get out of the State. Judge Willard assented to this, and immediately went into the court having the order in his possession, and announced adjournment until the next day. All that evening Wright was in company with Radical negroes—Whipper and others of that ilk. On the 28th, when he is supposed to have here. when he is supposed to have been in-dulging in "mature deliberation," and writing that twenty page opinion, he found time to perambulate the streets at different portions of the day in company

with the same gang.
On yesterday he was seen on the streets up to 10 o'clock A. M., two hours before the message and opinion was sent to Justice Willard. He has not been seen since that time, and only the select few know of his whereabouts. Some surmise that he is in Washington, and good authorities unite in such state-ments. Others think he is still here con-

HAYES' INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 5. FELLOW-CITIZENS—We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, and observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-henored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our insti-tutions and essential to the welfare of our

country.
At the outset of the discussion which that all the parties benefitted should bear a just proportion of the expense, leaving it to the judgment of the health officers to determine what that proportion should be. As this feature of the law has been entirely overlooked, so far, by the County Commissioners, the result has been, maturally, dissatisfaction, and an unreasonable burden imposed upon a portion of the commanity where the schole are to be benefitted.

T. H. R.

JUDGE WRIGHT'S MOVEMENTS.

A TRUE HISTORY OF THE HABEAS CONPUS CASE—BULL-DOZING AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

As a part of the history of the times, we copy the account given by the correspondent of the Charleston Journal of Commence as to the part borne by Associate Justice Wright in the recent habea corpus case before the Supreme Court.

COLUMBIA, March 2.

It is now a sidely ascertained that Justice Wright has gone to Washington, Many different theories have been advanced to account for the critical control of Wright, and for his sudden disappearance. The Union-Herald Chamberdain's organ) charges that he was induced to sign the first order by force, and dures and faur of a horrible death and destruction of Wright, and for his sudden disappearance. The Union-Herald Chamberdain's organ) charges that he was induced to sign the first order by force, and duress and faur of a horrible death and destruction of Wright, and for his sudden disappearance. The Union-Herald Chamberdain's organ) charges that he was induced to sign the first order by force, and duress and faur of a horrible death and destruction of Wright, will find the first of the work of the constitution and the laws of the opening of the court. In response to Justice Willard's request to vote upon the decision, Wright positively refused to do so. He stated to Justice Willard's request to vote upon the decision, Wright positively refused to do so. He stated to Justice Willard's request to vote upon the decision, Wright positively refused to do so. He stated to Justice Willard's request to vote upon the decision, Wr

its constitutional power and influence to been patiently awaited and accepted as carables the rights of the people it has legally conclusive by the general judgment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally advised on the several conclusions and the several conclusions are several conclusions.

States can only be removed or remedied matters of dispute are made the sub-by the united and harmonious efforts of ject of arbitration under the forms of law. both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all, by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of beneat and efficient local self-carvavers. the facts and the law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country trusting that restrictions. country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surren-dered in behalf of the great purpose to e accomplished.

In the important work of restoring the

South, it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the national gov-ernment, within the just limits prescribed by the constitution and wise public economy; but at the basis of all prosperpart of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State governments, and, if needed, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority.

Let me assure my countrymen of the outhern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests; the interest of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out, in our political affairs, the color line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South, but a united country.

I ask the attention of the public to the

paramount necessity of reform in our civil service—a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our government, but a change in the system of appointment itself. A reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete. A return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neit'er expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that the public officers should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as a reward for patisan services, nor merely of ward for patisan services, nor merely of the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both the great political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave a prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of those measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject; and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support. The President of the United States necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with arder and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization; but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves him are here. his party best who serves the country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects, and a change of great importance, I re-commend an amendment to the constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a

the Fresidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interest throughout the country, which began in September, 1878, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times.

Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance—that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous is times.

obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times and promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it.

tively demand it.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own currency to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by the international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparable mode of settling international disputes—the best instrumentality of the preservation of peace—and will, tional disputes—the best instrumentality, of the preservation of peace—and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergences by other nations. If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way—thus same peaceful and honorable way—thus securing to our country the great bless-ings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations of the world.

occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment to be dealt with, by the emancipated race, by their former masters and by the general government—the atthor of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional power and influence to been patiently awaited and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judg- of any part of The evils which afflict the Southern anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the sub-

justed, the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation, in the midst of a struggle of opposing par-ties for power, hushing its party tunults to yield, the issue of the contest to adto yield, the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law.

Looking for the guidance of that Divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I cal! upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges and fellow-citizens, hore and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the bleasings not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union. A union depening not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people; and that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and pie; and that all things may be so or-dered and settled upon the best and surcest foundations that peace and happi-ness, ath and justice, religion and plety may be re-established among all genera-

HAMPTON, OR REVOLUTION!

The Status Quo in South Carolina—A Brief Resume of Recent Events—The Supreme Court Flasco.

From the Charleston News and Courier,

The transactions of the past week, in which Judge Wright has figured, are so disgusting in their character that we do ot care to dwell upon them. We make brief explanation and pass on. During the hearing of the argument in

the case of Tilda Norris the members of the Supreme Court took no pains to con-ceal their opinions. There was really only one point to determine: that is, whether the Senate, by refusing to attend, could prevent the opening and pub-lishing of the returns, and the declaration of the election of Governor. The other point, that is: that the opening and pub-lishing by the Mackey House, and the pretended installation of Mr. Chamberlain, were utterly worthless and of no effect, had been covered by the previous decision of the Supreme Court, that the Mackey House was not the legal House, and that Mackey was not the Speaker of the House but a private difference of the House but a private d Justice Moses gave the counsel to under-stand, before the argument closed, that the notice to the Senate was sufficient, and that, after notice, the House could proceed as though the Senate were pre-sent. And the Chief Justice intimidate also that Mr. Chamberlain, in consenting also that Mr. Chamberlain, in consenting to be installed, upon the declaration of election by the Mackey House, absolutely surrendered the office of Governor, and was no longer Governor. Judge Willard, by his remarks on the bench, was known to hold the same views. Judge Wright, who usually "votes with the Chief Justice," inclined in that direction. We know that both Judges Moses and Willard were so thoroughly convinced by the argaments that they had determined to order the discharge of Tilda Norris as soon as the case was fin-Tilda Norris as soon as the case was finished. Chief Justice Moses, on Februawas stricken with paralysis. The operations of the Radicals against Judge Wright then became active. Whiskey was their principal agent. They made Vright drunk and kept him in that con-Wright drunk and kept him in that condition, so playing upon his fears that he really imagined that the Elliotts and Whippers would do him wrong if he did right. In a sober interval on Tuesday he signed an order for the discharge of Tilda Norris, which Judge Willard also signed. For some reason the decision was not filed immediately, and on Thursday Judge Wright produced a decision in favor of Mr. Chamberlain, as Governor holding over, which had been written for him, and revoked his signature to the former order which had not yet been former order which had not yet been filed. Whiskey was again supreme. In company with Whipper, (the drunken gambler and would be Judge of the Charleston Circuit,) Judge Wright is supposed to have ren. ined. When the Court met yesterday morning, Wright was absent, and could not be found. The Gubernatorial question, therefore, remains to far as the Supreme Court is concerned, where it stood when the remains to far as the Supreme Court is concerned, where it stood when the habeas corpus proceedings began. There is no decision. What is gained, if anything, is the knowledge that Judge Wright did sign an order which was a recognition of Gov. Hampton, and subsequently withdrew his concurrence; and that Judges Moses and Willard would have decided the case against Chamberlain, with or without Wright, had the former been able to remain on the bench. Was the game worth the candle? As a legal fact there is no change in the situation. Wade Hampton is Governor, failing action by the Supreme Court, as he would be Governor in spite of the Supreme Court. The popular voice, "the highest number of votes," make him Governor, and Governor he remains.

The revelations now made destroy the whole power and influence of the Supreme Court. Without Judge Moses there is a bare quorum, but Judge Wright will hardly dare to occupy the bench again. With less than two Judges, the Court can do no business. Judge Willard, secure in his integrity and the confidence of the public, must patiently await the reorganization of the Court, when he shall have associates who will join him in restoring the Court to high plane where stood the old Court of Appeals of this State. No decision rendered by Judge Wright, in any cause, can hereafter be regarded. By his own conduct he has degraded himself and dishonored his race. Not many months ago the whole of the Democratic members of the General Assembly supported him for re-election, and he was unanimously re-elected. It is Rauicalism, not

him for re-election, and he was unani-mously re-elected. It is Radicalism, not Democracy, that makes him the base creature he is. The only colored man upon the bench of a superior court in the United States, he had the opportunity to elevate his race, in their own esternment sure came upon him from people of his own race, saying that large numbers of them—of all conditions and bod: sexes—had been, and constantly continued, calling upon him.

He used the expression that the colored people would tour him to pieces if he signed and a detaion. He continued to take him to pieces if he signed and a detaion. He continued to take any positive action until Justice Wilking started to go into the court alone, at 18 clock, and deliver his opinion.—Just as he was opening the door Wright called him beek and continued in the seame strain. This was repeated three times; finally Justice Wright expressed his willingness the sign the order directing the release of Tilda Norris, but begged for postponement, saying he desired to condition of expressed to whom the little advances of the country, and the advances of 4,000,000 people from a condition of servicus to the court was accordingly adjourned.

In the conditions and bod: sexes—had been, and constantly continued and the peace that the nations of the world.

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the called not be extended to the extense that the nations of the world.

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the called not advocate with extense of a political contest marked by the called not advocate with extense of a political contest marked by the called not advocate with extense of a political contest marked by the called not advocate with extense of a political contest marked by the called not advocate with extense of a political contest marked by the called not advocate with extense of a political contest marked by the called not advocate with extense of a political contest marked by the called not advocate with extense of a political contest marked by the called not advocate with extense and advocate with extense of a political contest marked by the called not advocate with extense of a political contest marked by the called not advocate with extense of the cartering to c

besotted Wright.

Enough! What shall the people of South Carolina do, the people who elected Wade Hampton and made him Governor? There is only one answer: Wade Hampton, or Revolution! There need be no serious disturbance. If there is, it can't be helped. Governor Hampton is commander-in-chief. He can call out the militia. He can suspend the writ of habeas corpus. He can place the State, or any part of it, under martial law. This is power enough, and the time has come when it must be exercised. In his own way, but at once, should Governor Hampton assert his authority; and any officer holding a commission from him, who is not ready to vindicate the trust placed in him by Governor Hampton, who is not ready to yindicate the trust placed in him by Governor Hampton, owes it to the public to make room for somebody who will! We have done with courts, except the High Court of the People. The demand of the people is: No more delay! No more palavers! Boldness and Action!

THE HAMPTON GOVERNMENT.

Receipts and Disbursements by Comp troller General Hagood from Decem ber 12, 1876, to March 2, 1877.

from the Councies of	
Aiken	8,662 5
Abbeville	6,840 0
Anderson	4,042 9
Barnwell	4,841 8
Beaufort	2,800 0
Charleston	28,663 8
Chester	3,561 5
Chesterfield	1,450 0
Clarendon	1.179 6
Colleton	1.908 9
Darlington	3,150 0
Edgefield	8,400 0
Fairfield	3,580 4
Georgetown	1,278 3
Greenville	8,700 0
Horry	620 0
Kershaw	1,921 7
Lancaster	1,706 1
Laurens	2,819 0
Lexington	2,272 4
Marion	2,835 8
Marlboro	2,015 0
Newberry	5,841 3
Oconee	1,279 7
Orangeburg	8,600 0
Pickens	968 4
Richland	4,482 9

\$119,482 41 Office fees received to date ...

2,970 00 1,900 00

Sumter......Williamsburg.....

\$120,141 77 DISBURSEMENTS. Judicial Department-Salaries \$ 6.439 40 Salaries......\$2,091 63 Messenger..... 2,131 63 Penitentiary.... Lunatic Asylum.... Deaf, Dumb and Blind Insti-4,824 24 8,449 70

tute..... State Orphan Asylum..... Printing and stationery..... Telegrams.... Legal expenses, witness fees,

petty expenses..... 60 00 Cash on hand, deposited

with Central National Bank, Co-E. J. Scott & Son, Columbia... 7,365 48 5,694 38 Carolina National Bank, Columbis.......... Bank of Charleston..... 29,974 58 First National Bank, Charle

Union Bank, Charleston.... People's Bank, Charleston.... Lowndes & Co., Charleston... 11,007 59 11,028 27 Disbursements

By the foregoing statement, \$119,432. 41 have been received to date by General Hagood, the acting Comptroller and Treasurer, from the special agents collecting the contribution on account of tares. The agents have been authorized to retain until a final settlement 4 per cent. on their collections; 5 per cent. will be their full compensation. Adding this 4 per cent. to the amount forwarded, and it will be seen that the people have already voluntarily contributed to the support of the Hampton government \$124,408.76, and the books of the special agents have not yet been closed in any agents have not yet been closed in any one county.—Columbia Register.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE BY JAS. H. McCONNELL. Auctioneer

BY virtue of an Execution to me direct ed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in APRIL next, at Anderson

ONE HOUSE AND LOT.

Containing one and one-half (14) Acres, more or less, situate in the County of Anderson, in the town of Belton, bounded on the East by the line of Greenville & Columbia Railroad, on the North by street running Southwest, on the West by street running Southeast, on the South by Io. of A. F. Cox. Levied on as the property of G. W. Cox, at the suit of Houge, Whitney, Cook & Co. Co. Terms Cash—purchaser to pay extra for

all necessary papers.
Sale to be conducted by F. A. Daniels, Special Deputy.
R. M. WALLACE, U. S. M.
March 8, 1877

GALLERY

HAVING ENGAGED CAPT. J. A. WREN. An Artist of Great Talent, Experience and Advantages,

now offer to the public an opportunity of FIRST CLASS PICTURES

Taken in all the latest styles, sould Satisfaction guaranteed. Old Pictures Pictures taken in cloudy as well as ir Gallery hours from 8 till 4.

March 1, 1877 J. D. MAXWEIII, No. 4 Brick Range.

T. Miles & Son.

TUST RECRIVED, from T. Miles & Son, Philadelphia, Ladies' Calf Skin and Pobble Goat Shoes, Fine Lace and Congress Gaiters, Infants' Shoes and Ment' Fine Gaiters. These are the best Shoes brought to this market. For sale low for cash by March 8, 1877 March 8, 1877

CHEAP

We are now Receiving

A Reautiful Line of **NEW SPRING GOODS**

When complete will embrace all the latest and most desirable styles. Also to arrive in a few days our usual

Gentlemen, Ladles' and Childrens'

BOOTS and SHOES. Direct from the manufactories, which will be sold at rock-bottom prices. OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is replenished Caily with everything in the Groceries and Provisions

And will be sold at prices to suit the times, Don't fail to give us a look if you want to

JAMES H. MORGAN & CO. Corner Coffee and Buncombe Sta., Greenville, . . S.C. Wagon Yard free of charge.

March 8, 1877 34

SHERIFF'S SALES.

PY virtue of an Execution to me directed, I will expose to sale on the First MONDAY in APRIL next, at Anderson Court House, the following property, to wit:

One Trace of Land, containing (309) hundred acreas, adjoining lands of J. G. Hall, Mrs. — Stevenson, Estate of A. Reid and others, lying on Canoe Creek, waters of Savannah River. Levied on as the property of J. L. Hall, at the sul' of Ligon & Hill, Terms Cash—purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

JAS. H. McCONNELL,

Sheriff Anderson County.

March 8, 1877 Sheriff Anderson County

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

In the Court of Common Pleas. Mary J. Orr, Administratrix, and J. L. Orr, Administrator, of J. L. Orr, deceased Assignee of Geo. Roof vs. D. J. Hix, R. Jasper Brown and H. N. White.—Judgment for foreclosure.

for foreclosure.

By virtue of an order from Hon. J. P. Reed, Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, Pro Tem., to me directed, I will expose to Sale, on the FIRST MONDAY of APRIL next, the following tract of Land, to wit: One TRACT OF LAND, containing (984) Ninety-Eight and Three-Fourth Acres, on a branch of Seneca River, bounding lands T. B. Palmer, R. M. Graham and others. Sold as the property of D. J. Hix, at the suit of Mary J. Orr, Administratrix, and J. L. Orr, Administrator, of J. L. Orr, deceased.

TERMS, Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

for all necessary papers.

JAS. H. McCONNELL, March 8, 1877 Sheriff Anderson County

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Anderson County. In the Court of Common Pleas.

John W. B. Skelton vs. Edward Davis and others.—Judgment for Forcelosure of Real Property. DY virtue of the Judgment to me direct.
Ded in the above stated case, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL next, at Anderson C. H., S. C.,

ONE TRACT OF LAND. Containing (289) two hundred and thirty-nine acres, more or lees, situate in Anderson Count; on waters of Generostee, bounding lands of J. W. Prevost, Estate of David S. Taylor and others.

of sale Cash. Purchaser to tra for all necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,

March 8, 1877 Sheriff Anderson County SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ANDERSON COUNTY In the Court of Common Pleas. The State Savings and Insurance Bank of Anderson, S. C., vs. Mrs. C. J. Roberts and J. P. Reed.—Complaint for Foreclosure.

BY virtue of an order to me directed by Hon. T. H. Cooke, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in APRIL next, the following Tracts of Land, to wit: TRACT NO. 1,

Containing (148) one hundred and forty-eight acres, on Hencoop Creek, in said Coun-ty, adjoining lands of Geo. W. Cox. and stand formerly owned by Perubroke John-son, deceased. Also, TRACT NO. 2,

Situate and lying one mile North of Anderson Court House, on which Defendant lately resided, containing (24) twenty-four acres, more or less, adjoining lands formerly owned by D. H. Siloox, E. B. Cater, Matilda Anderson and others. nderson and others.
Terms of sale Cash.
r all necessary papers.
JAMES H. McCONNELL,

March 7, 1877

A FTER excefully aggregating the reunnal number of mot been heard from, and a great many others have only made part therefore, be it therefore, and the it is the parties and the indicate the standard of their Account, then Judgment will be obtained its the parties have faudulently curried their forget, which will insure a fair count.

Testing against their property, which will insure a fair count.

Testing against their property, which will insure a fair count.

Testing against their property, which will insure a fair count.

Testing against their property, which will insure a fair count.

Testing against their property, which will insure a fair count.

The following liberal terms: Cash, \$50. Time, \$00. Or one Ton for 500 and delivered on the first of Normber next.

WILSON & REED, No. 7 teturning Board, and if it appears that ton to Greenville and other markets to set will be obtained and an Execution fair count.

Sheates on hand, and will be sold on the Or one Ton for 500 hs. Middling Cotton

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BTATE OF SOUTH CABOLINA,
ANDERSON COURT.

By W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Probate Judge.
WHEREAS, Reuben Clinkscales has made suit to me to grant him letters of Administration, on the Estate and affects of Jeremiah Moore, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonsh all kindred and creditors of the said Jeremish Moore, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court Heuse, on Frisky, March 28rd, 1877, after publications hereof, to shew cruse, if any they have, why the said administration should hat be granted.

Given under my hand, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1877.

W. W. HUMPHERYS,
Judge of Probate.

March 8, 1877.

Sheriff Anderson County
7 84 4

on or before the first iring defaulters to show